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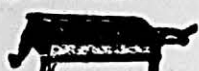
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THE DECISION IN MOOT TRIAL

Hon. Justice Greenshields Rendered Decision Yesterday.

ACTION IS DISMISSED

No Real Action Exists, But a Personal Action Could Have Been Taken.

Yesterday afternoon Hon. Justice Greenshields rendered his decision in the case heard before him last Tuesday, November 23rd. The judgment, which follows, is very complete, and evidently the Honorable Justice has taken great pains with the case.

Interviewed yesterday evening, the counsel for the defendant, of course, were much pleased with the result. The counsel for the plaintiff were not beaten, they said, as they intended to institute a personal action for damages suffered by their client. The judgment follows:

In determining this case, careful attention should and must be given to the wording of the document or instrument upon which the plaintiff bases his claim.

I am not greatly interested, and indeed very little troubled, with the name that may be given to the document; in fact, for the purpose of my judgment, I hardly consider it necessary to take part in a baptismal ceremony.

I am much more interested in the thing than I am in the name. A was the owner of a certain lot or land; he was willing, perhaps even anxious, to sell it at a price. B may have been at the same time willing to buy, but at the moment was not in a position to give effect to his willingness or desire to buy; or B may have been of the opinion that, although he did not wish to buy, but at some future time might change his mind and desire to purchase the property in question.

A communicated verbally to B his willingness and desire to sell his property, and evidenced his statement by the instrument in question. In effect he tells B: "I am willing to sell you my property at any time within the next six months for a specific mentioned sum." He signed the document and handed it to B, who took it in silence without any disclosure as to what his intentions were or whether or not he would ever avail himself of the power or opportunity he then possessed of buying A's property for a fixed and determined sum of money.

A and B parted and never met or communicated with each other until A wrote B in effect, telling him that he had changed his mind, and that it was not his intention to sell his property at the price mentioned or at any other price, and, without more ado, stated that he cancelled and put at end his previous declaration of willingness as evidenced by the writing then in the possession of B, and up to that time in full force and effect.

B, upon receipt of this notice or communication, drew A's attention to the fact that the delay within which his rights existed had not elapsed, and refused to acquiesce in or consent to the summary destruction of his rights under the instrument.

A received B's communication without comment, and B thereupon, and still within the six months' period, notified A that he proposed to exercise the right and power given him; that he proposed to buy A's property, offered him the money and demanded a title to the property.

The offer of the money did not meet with acceptance, and the demand for title met with refusal.

Thereupon B launched the present action. His statement of claim sets forth the instrument calling it an "option." He adds the affirmative allegation of its acceptance, the tender of the price, the demand for title, failure of compliance on the part of A, and concludes for a condemnation against A, accompanying a deposit of the price, to pass the title to him, and in default, that judgment be rendered, and when registered should avail as a valid and complete title in B's favor to A's property.

A defends, admitting the signing and delivery of the instrument; in avoidance alleging affirmatively its revocation before acceptance; asserting his full right to revoke before acceptance; points out and alleges entire lack of consideration accompanying the delivery of the instrument, and prays for the dismissal of the demand.

B in reply traverses A's right to cancel during the lifetime of the document, and joins issue upon the other grounds of defence.

The document has been variously called an "option," a "promise or sale," and "agreement of sale."

Forgetting for the moment these names, let us consider what the document is.

I take it that the owner of land may do at least three things: 1. He may sell his land. 2. He may give an agreement or promise to sell his land at a future time; and, 3. He may give what for lack of a better name, I should call an option on his land.

The first is the actual transfer by valid title of the land from vendor to the vendee; disposing of the vendor of the ownership in this land; vesting the ownership in the purchaser, and giving, if not the actual possession, at least the right to demand possession to the purchaser.

(Continued on Page 4.)

WHICH IS IT?

The battalion for overseas service authorized this week and to be commanded by Major A. A. Magee, of the McGill C. O. T. C., is to be known as the 148th. A rival to the title, however, looms up in the new battalion to be organized at Toronto by Lt.-Col. Duncan Donald. Toronto advises state that this unit is to be called the 148th Battalion, as well. Now the question is, which is to be the 148th?

CAPT. P. F. SISE IS ADJUTANT

Chosen by Major Magee For 148th Battalion.

AN EFFICIENT OFFICER

Popular With Men During Career With C. O. T. C. in Past Two Years.

Capt. Paul F. Sise, of the C.O.T.C., has been appointed by Major A. A. Magee, commandant of the 148th Battalion, as adjutant of that battalion, and is now in Ottawa attending to his many duties in connection with the organization. Adjutant Sise has succeeded in passing the medical examination required of men enlisting for service.

He will be much missed by the McGill C. O. T. C. men, as he has been a captain in this unit for two terms. Adjutant Sise, who graduated in Science in 1901, was invaluable in the service he rendered in the enlargement of the C.O.T.C. last year. This year he was the captain of A Company.

Active recruiting will not commence for the 148th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., which Major A. A. Magee, of the McGill C.O.T.C., is to command, for some time. Headquarters for the time being will be at the C.O.T.C. headquarters at the old Joseph house, Sherbrooke street west. Very shortly Major Magee will leave the C.O.T.C. work. The organization of the battalion is being carried out, and a number of men will shortly be sworn in to join the N. C. O.'s class. Major Magee, who will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, has selected a number of his officers, and will forward their names to headquarters.

MAJOR MAGEE SAYS FAREWELL

Leaves C. O. T. C. To Go Overseas With 148th Battalion Which He is Commanding

Major Magee spoke to the members of the C.O.T.C. yesterday at the old High School, in regard to his going away with the 148th Battalion. He said he was glad to be able to go overseas to do his bit, but he did not think his going would injure the C.O.T.C. any as he was only second in command.

Col. Starke wished him good luck and said he would do all he could to support him by recruiting.

FROM A PRISONER.

In a letter just received, Lance-Corporal W. A. (Bill) Richards, the former star McGill, Ottawa College, and M. A. A. football player, who is now a prisoner of war at Geissen, Germany, asks for a box of soda biscuits every week; and also for roast beef, dripping or bacon. The Canadians at Geissen would not, from the tone of this request, appear to be faring extraordinarily well.

What's On

December 1.

11.00—Basketball practice for Partials.
2.00—R. V. C. basketball games.
4.30—Meeting of La Societe Francaise.
5.00—Chemical Colloquium in Chemistry Building.
5.15—Union House Committee.
7.45—Meeting of Editorial Board of the 1917 Annual at R.V.C.
8.00—Mr. Woodworth at R. V. C.
8.30—Railway Club meeting at Union.

Dec. 2—Arts Undergrad. Smoker.
Dec. 3—Wrestling Club practice at 5 p.m.

Dec. 6—Students' Council "open" meeting at 5.
Dec. 6—Elections for Students' Council.

Dec. 8—Hockey practice at Arena.
Dec. 9—Concert at R.V.C. at 8.30.

READ PAPER ON ADIPOCERE

M. J. Marshall Gave Interesting Address to Chemical Society

SUBJECT WAS DISCUSSED

Dr. Ruttan and Mr. Motham Touched on Various Points of Speaker's Paper.

The regular meeting of the Chemical Society was held yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The president, Dr. Barnes, was in the chair. Mr. V. H. Motham was elected a member of the society. The president then called on Mr. M. J. Marshall, of the Chemistry Department at McGill, to present his paper on "Adipocere."

The speaker first explained that the present paper was the result of some work done by Dr. Ruttan and himself on a specimen of adipocere, which had been presented to Dr. Ruttan by Mr. R. J. Blair, of the Department of Botany at McGill.

Adipocere is a white waxy material, which results from chemical changes other than decay, which sometimes takes place when the bodies of animals or human beings have been buried for any number of years.

The history of adipocere was then briefly described. Chevreul, in 1812 was the first to detect palmitic and oleic acid. Ebert, in 1875, detected the presence of a hydroxy acid, which he called oxymargaric acid. Ebert's hydroxy acid was really a mixture of two isomeric hydroxyacids.

The adipocere on which the present work was done was that of a pig, which had been buried in moist ground for at least 47 years. The composition was as follows:

Palmitic acid	P.C. 68.3
Stearic acid	3.3
Oleic acid	5.2
Fat (neutral)	1.4
Monohydroxystearic acids.....	15.8
Calcium soap	4.4
Proteins	665
Ash	578
Nitrogen	177
Water, etc., diff.	18

The palmitic acid, stearic acid and oleic acid were first separated from the adipocere by extraction, with petroleum ether of low boiling point. The stearic acid was determined by fractional crystallization, and the oleic acid calculated from the iodine value.

The presence of two isomeric monohydroxystearic acids was shown, and the properties of these acids described. The identity of these two acids has not yet been determined with certainty.

A small amount of unsaponifiable matter was isolated. This substance is not cholesterol. It has a melting point of 64.5 deg. C. and shows no optical activity. It cannot be identified with any known alcohol, and its identity has not yet been settled.

Adipocere is probably formed by hydrolysis of the glycerides of the ordinary fatty acids in animal fats, as adipocere is always formed in moist ground. The hydroxyacids are probably formed from the oleic acid by hydrolysis.

At the close of the lecture a discussion took place, during which Dr. Ruttan and Mr. V. H. Motham gave some interesting information.

The meeting then adjourned with a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

DETAILED DRILL GIVEN BY STUDENTS

Men Get Opportunity to Give Mutual Instruction at Afternoon Drill.

The drill for students yesterday afternoon, from 4.15 to 6.15 was very well attended. All companies were well represented except "D" Company. "B" Company, by the number who turned out, showed that the officers' course offered by the C.O.T.C. is the most popular among the students. For the first time, the men were given an opportunity to see what they knew about detailing, rifle and squad drill. The men show that they have been studying the detail of the movements, although the art, in some, of expressing the detail in their own words is still somewhat reticent. Mutual instruction was given also.

DUNTON TO FRANCE.

Former President Arts '17 Conducting Reinforcements.

Lieut. W. E. Dunton, who left here early last spring with the First Universities Company for overseas, and who has since been in England, has now gone to France, where he will be engaged in conducting reinforcements.

Mr. Dunton was president of Arts '17, and held a commission as lieutenant in the C.O.T.C.

JOINS 5th COMPANY.

Rowland H. Lock, 110 Robert street, Toronto, single, age 20, has enlisted at Toronto with the 5th Universities Company.

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"I eat my meals at the Y. M. C. A. It is the only place in town that satisfies me—that is, it is the nearest approach to the real home made article. The

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is a great convenience, and the fellows all appreciate the courtesy extended to us."

(Extract from letter written to W. J. Green, of Edmonton, Alta., by Fraser M. Gertie, late Sporting Editor of the Edmonton Journal, and now with 4th University Overseas Company.)

No trouble to prepare BORDEN'S Reindeer Coffee

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Just add Boiling Water

1 lb. can makes 30 cups of delicious coffee.
25 cents per can.

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KELLY'S DRY GINGER ALE

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NA-DRU-CO Shaving Stick

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National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited,
MONTREAL.

WHO GETS THE CHAMPIONSHIP?

Cornell, West Point, and Pittsburgh Figure Strongly.

CORNELL GAIN HONORS

American Eastern Football Honors Apparently Thiers This Season—Harvard Third.

The Christian Science Monitor says: With the playing of the West Point-Annapolis football game at New York Saturday, when the former secured a 14 to 0 victory over the latter through better team work and the individual brilliancy of Oliphant, the college football season of 1915 came to a close, and the few games which remain to be played can in no way have an important bearing on the season's records.

The question of awarding the team championship in the East appears to be about as doubtful a proposition as one could well ask for. Not in some time have as many teams appeared to have at least some claim to the honors as is the case this year. There are two big college eleven which have gone through the season without being defeated, and the followers of these two will naturally make the strongest claims to the honors.

Based on the fact that they have not been defeated, Cornell and Pittsburgh stand out prominently. Cornell had the harder schedule of the two, and in addition to this has a 10 to 0 victory over Harvard. This victory over the Crimson would seem to be the strongest claim to the championship that either of the undefeated teams has. There is no question but Cornell had the best eleven in its history, and the great majority of the followers of football in the East will award the honors to the Ithacans.

Pittsburgh has a splendid record to look back on, and there is no question but the followers of that team can bring up a strong claim for the honors or at least a tie for them. There are a few conditions, however, that would seem to make Pittsburgh's claim less weighty than Cornell's. In the first place, Pittsburgh allowed freshmen to play on the eleven in every game except that with Pennsylvania.

In that contest Pittsburgh did not make anywhere near as good a showing as did Cornell at a later date, when Pennsylvania was playing better football than when the Pittsburgh game took place. Then, too, in the final game of the season, Pittsburgh defeated Pennsylvania State 20 to 0 with the freshmen playing, and this was only seven more points than Harvard scored against Pennsylvania State at a time when the Crimson was far behind the form showed against Princeton and Yale.

No doubt, there are many who believe that Harvard should have the title because of the Crimson's showing against Princeton and Yale. That the Crimson was at its strongest point when it met Yale cannot be questioned. On the other hand it is impossible to tell how strong Cornell might have been at that date had the Ithacans been playing Harvard then. One thing is certain, and that is that Harvard will not make any concerted claim for the championship.

Another thing which seems quite certain, and that is, that these three colleges are the only ones with any valid claim to the championship. Princeton appears to have the best claim to fourth place, with Syracuse and Dartmouth close behind. Brown should come next, with Pennsylvania only slightly behind. As a rule, the other colleges were represented by teams of average strength.

CHEMICAL COLLOQUIUM.

Dr. Harding to Speak on "Knowledge of Proteins."

The regular colloquium in chemistry will be held on Wednesday at 5 o'clock, in the Chemistry Building. Dr. V. J. Harding will give a paper entitled, "Recent Developments in the Knowledge of Proteins."

All those who are interested are invited to attend.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Samuel Isidor and Charles Bennett, accused of having robbed a 16-year-old messenger boy in the Engineering Building several days ago, appeared before Judge Leet yesterday morning. Bennett was transferred to the Juvenile Court and Isidor was committed to stand trial before Judge Bazin in the Court of Sessions.

THE PROGRESS MADE BY KULTUR

(New York Times.)
—Dr. A. deLapradelle, Prof. of International Law in the College of France, writes:

"How the times have changed! In the Middle Ages, a period generally called an age of darkness, a ship of war in the Mediterranean made provision for the safety not only of the passengers, but even of the crew of a captured vessel, before devoting the vessel to destruction. This law was prescribed by the Consolato del Mare, a collection of rules governing maritime warfare, which was published in Barcelona in the fourteenth century, but which represented a much older custom.

"Now, in the full twentieth century, in the same Mediterranean we see a different spectacle, new kinds of ships carry hosts of passengers, including women and children, without allowing them the possibility of rescue from a watery grave.

"Whether previous warning was given to the Ancona or not (as Austria asserts and Italy denies), it is none the less true that when the ship stopped under the rain of the enemy's fire the submarine did not hesitate to sink her under conditions which left no chance of rescue to the passengers."

WANT STADIUM MADE TO BOWL

Numerous Oppositions to This Plan of Extension.

WANT STADIUM AS IT IS

Authorities Anxious To Increase Capacity at Big Games in Future.

Harvard wants to throw away its "standing room only" sign, but it cannot. While the capacity of the Stadium remains less than 50,000, and while the biennial Yale-Harvard game is held in the crescent rampart, the S. R. O. signal will have to be flashed. Sport for sport's sake is a fine phrase and is as well applied at Cambridge as elsewhere (but the Harvard Athletic Association hates to turn away spectators with \$2 bills in their hands as much as the most grasping theatre manager or wrestling promoter. Therefore, the Harvard authorities are looking toward the future, when it will be necessary to increase the Stadium's capacity.

The plan most frequently advanced to augment the capacity of the Stadium is to close up the open end of the structure with cement stands that would match exactly the main body of the horseshoe as it stands at present. That would transform the Stadium into a bowl, but it would bring the capacity to more than 50,000, and it could take only a few Yale games to have the addition pay for itself.

There is opposition to this plan at Cambridge, however. Many Harvard men had rather have the Stadium remain as it is than to have their esthetic senses jarred by an elliptical structure such as is proposed. They want the horseshoe shape at all hazards, whether the seating capacity is kept down or not. They don't object to the temporary wooden stands that are always built to accommodate the overflow at the big games each season, but they do object to a proposal to have the open end closed in permanently.

The wooden stands have already come in for a slashing at the hands of the Boston building commissioner, and the H. A. A. would doubtless prefer a permanent structure to close in the open end. It costs a great deal of money to erect the bleachers once a year for a single big game with Yale or Princeton, and unusual precautions are also necessary to prevent any fires in the wooden stands. But while the attitude of the powers remains as it now is, the stands will have to be built.

The Stadium proper is destined to stand at Harvard for years and years. It was the first structure of its kind built by a college for its athletic teams and it is more heavily built than even the Yale Bowl or the new Princeton Stadium. It would be futile to try to remodel the Harvard horseshoe. It is as solid as the rock of Gibraltar and about as likely to crumble as that noted defensive promontory. A battery of German siege guns might make a fairly successful wreck of the Stadium, but it would take years of battering to clear away the ruins. Harvard must therefore be content with the Stadium itself, and if changes are to be made to increase the capacity, they must be made at the open end.

GERMAN CORN SUPPLY.

Berlin—Recent statements in the German press concerning the corn supply have been to the effect that, in addition to the amount required for human consumption on the present scale, the war corn company would find itself with a surplus of 3,000,000 tons. It was therefore urged that instead of the 200,000 to 300,000 tons so far provided for, the company could and must set aside at least 1,000,000 tons for fodder. According to an official announcement that has now been issued, however, it will not be possible to ascertain the actual yield of the grain harvest until the end of November, and present estimates are merely based on calculations made on paper. While, therefore, it is certain that sufficient quantities will be forthcoming for human consumption on the present regulated scale, the amount of the surplus is not yet known, and the war corn company cannot yet decide upon the use to which it is to be put. In any case, it was added, it must not be expected that the scarcity of fodder can be remedied solely, or even principally by the use of bread corn.

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(New York Times.)

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MAYBE NOAH PLAYED RUGBY

There Seems to be Proof That Romans Did.

YALE MET HARVARD IN 1875

Eligibility Rules First Introduced in 1899, and Official in 1894.

Making fun for boys, both young and old, has well preserved the youth of Old Man Football. He is only 2,500 years old, but as much on the job today as when he was making soldiers for Augustus Caesar or when he gave recreation to the youngsters of Sparta 400 years before that time. He also made trouble for kings and shopkeepers in the twelfth century.

The Spartans found football, or "harpastum," as they call it, a favorite sport. Augustus Caesar, remembering the dignity of his great-uncle, Julius, began to exercise his authority by calling for a revision of the rules because the game was too ladylike to suit him. He wanted soldiers and leaders. His idea was again expressed 1,800 years later, when Lord Wellington said, "England's soldiers are trained on England's football field."

Similar to Modern Game.

The game of Augustus, which he Latinized to "harpastum," required twenty-seven players on a side. The field was square, with a centre line, and had goal posts at each end. The score was made by either kicking or carrying the ball over the opponent's goal line. This same game was resurrected at Florence in 1898 under the Italian name of "Calcio."

Game Was Outlawed in England.

Along with good roads the Romans brought football to England, and when they left they were so hurried that they failed to take their football with them. But it felt much at home in England. In the fourteenth century the prospect of prison terms could not keep the boys from playing football. It was outlawed in England for nearly four hundred years. The boys had to play it in back yards or when the police were at the other end of the beat. Kings and queens could not stop it any better than they could measles. Young Henry VI ruled in 1420 that "The King forbids that no man play at the football." He wanted archery, but "football" was more fun; so archery suffered. Even the imperial Elizabeth could not stop it.

Neighbors Didn't Object.

There were more elderly "boys" in the world at that time, however, than now. If the ball rolled out of the school yard into the neighbor's door yard, there was no danger of the neighbor using the hatchet on it. No sir, while the game then was usually played in the streets, the shopkeepers, especially on Shrove Tuesday, boarded up their windows or hung brush over them and said "Go ahead, boys."

The players were more serious then than now. One observer said, "When the hurling is ended you shall see them returning home with bloody noses, broken bones, and out of joint." The Frenchman who crossed over to see the English sport, remarked: "Well, if this is play, then me for France when they begin to fight." The game really had some intellectual players, too. Addison and Cowper were proud of their football ability. Sir Walter Scott, in speaking of a game in which his team defeated their English brothers across the way, said: "Then strip lads and at it, though sharp be the weather. And if by mischance you should happen to fall, There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather. And life is itself but a game of football."

First School Game in 1863.

The first intercollegiate game in the world was played in 1863 between Westminster and another London school. Princeton and Rutgers colleges had the honor of playing the first intercollegiate game. This was in 1869.

The central western schools took up football in the eighties. The Western Intercollegiate Football Association was founded in 1892, with Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri as members.

Some facts to develop from the old game as played by Princeton and Rutgers are:

In 1871 the number of players was reduced to fifteen. The Yale-Princeton game in 1872 was forbidden because fifteen men would miss an afternoon's classes.

First Yale-Harvard Game in 1875.

The first Yale-Harvard game was played in 1875. Walter Camp played as a freshman with Yale against Harvard in 1876.

Interference as a part of the football game was begun in 1879. The convention of 1880 reduced the number of players to eleven.

In 1882, because of the blocking game, the "five yards in four downs" principle was adopted. This called for the 5-yard lines; hence the term "gridiron."

Eligibility Rules Arise.

The question of eligibility was first brought up in 1899. The suggested rules regulating this was tabled because they would disqualify too many players.

ATHLETES GET BACK TO BOOKS

Harvard Stars Will Face Exams. in January.

NOT ALLOWED TO FAIL

Athletes That Do Not Pass Barred From Participation in Sports.

Harvard's football squad went back to work in the lecture room yesterday with a severe academic handicap to overcome. With the mid-year examinations due in January, the players have only six weeks of actual work in which to catch up with their non-athletic mates in their studies.

Contrary to widespread belief, athletes are not favored by the Harvard professors. The members of the football squad are required to get their lessons as well as the other students, and the marking of the athletes is the same as for the rest of the undergraduate body. The football men are allowed to cut their lectures and recitations when they leave Cambridge for an out-of-town trip, but they are always held responsible for the work they missed during their absence.

To-day marks the 10th week of college work at Harvard, and the football players are just rounding into their scholastic stride. Most of them managed to pass the first set of examinations that were hurried at the early in November, but it is hinted that one or two of the players who failed to get high rankings will go on probation shortly.

The next group of exams will not come until the mid-years, in January, and students who do not get the required marks will go on probation, whether they have been engaged in football playing or not. It therefore behooves the players to bore into their textbooks beginning to-day and get an O.K. classification for the first term of college work.

Some of the football players are relied upon to take part in varsity athletics during the spring months. Captain Mahan is slated to do pitching for the baseball team, and Billy Boles, another varsity halfback, is scheduled to do heavy work on the firing line for the ball nine also. Dick Harte, the end, will have only a short vacation from athletics, for he is to be a candidate on the hockey team this winter. Harte will also be first string catcher on the baseball team, and during his off-hours he will lumber up as a shot putter on the track team.

Wilmut Whitney, who won his "H" in football, is another pitching mainstay. Last year he was one of the few college pitchers who made a no-hit, no-run record. Wilcox, substitute quarterback, has plenty of athletic work cut out for him in the spring when he will be back on the job with the 440-yard runners on the track team and will also try out in the pitcher's box.

Parson, the tackle, and Soucy, the end, are crew men. They will begin their training in the shells after Christmas vacation. Gilman, who is slated to be the next football captain, is also a crew man of the uppermost rank, but he will not take up rowing this year.

If any of the Harvard athletes fall in their studies at the mid-years, they will find themselves barred from participation in athletics until they once more redeem themselves. Those who fall in the January set of exams will not have a chance to regain their standing until late in April.

UNIVERSITIES AND SERVICE TO EMPIRE.

London, England.—In a speech delivered at King's College, Dr. Michael E. Sadler, vice-chancellor of Leeds University, said that throughout the British Empire there were 52 universities, of which no fewer than 40,000 men were on active service. These men had given their services entirely voluntarily, and there had been nothing finer than this throughout the course of history. The result was that the universities were being inspired with a new tradition, a new national ideal, which would be a highly desirable asset to the England of the future, and it was quite possible that the industrial life of the country would be affected by the fine regimental traditions learned by many for the first time, and the old enthusiasm of the trade guilds at their best would be revived.

Speaking of the work already done by the universities, Professor Sadler said that the various activities in which these institutions had proved of such valuable assistance would need to be encouraged after the war was finished, and it was to be hoped that with more adequate resources, a considerable number of the advanced type of student, who had formerly gone to the German universities would be attracted. Referring to the influence of universities on national life, Professor Sadler said their influence on vital matters had been very great during the last hundred years, especially in Germany. In that country, however, the idea of a university had been a nursery for politicians, whereas in England the learned institutions had never been under undue influence from the state. It was highly important, he concluded, that they should continue to preserve their independence of teaching and of thought, even though it was expected that they would need more financial assistance from the state in the near future than they had had in the past.

sulted in changes which encouraged the open game.

The American Intercollegiate Rules Committee was organized in 1906. They brought from the shelf the forward pass, dusted it thoroughly and got it ready for use. It had been undisturbed since the Spartans used it 2,500 years ago. To encourage open play, the committee changed the distance to be made in four downs from five to ten yards.

FINAL GAMES ARE SCHEDULED

R.V.C. Basketball Will Close This Afternoon.

JUNIORS MEET SOPHS.

Third Year Students Have Not Yet Sustained Defeat of Season.

To-day the last matches in the R. V. C. inter-year basketball series are to be played. Every one ought to turn out to see them, for they will be well worth watching. The Juniors fought hard last Wednesday, and managed to win from the Freshies, thus putting them in the lead with two points to their credit, while the Sophomores and Freshies both have one, and the Seniors nothing. Unless the Juniors put up a stiff game and down their opponents, the Sophs, it looks as if there would be a tie. The Seniors have yet to win a match, but from all accounts they will do their best to give the Freshies a swift time of it.

The following girls are asked to turn out:

Seniors—G. McDonald, R. Fraser, M. Cameron, M. Currie, P. Burrell, E. Henry, E. Lipsett and R. Shearing.

Juniors—W. Wyatt, M. Spier, J. Klein, F. Kilgour, D. Hicks, K. McCloskey and E. Price.

Sophs.—R. Goodwin, L. Fowler, G. Gardner, R. Forde, H. Greer, H. Scovell, C. Hay and E. Hay.

Freshies—H. Grindley, K. Milligan, G. Craig, W. Blampin, R. Saloman, L. Macdonald and J. McCulloch.

FOOTBALL KILLED FIFTEEN

Mostly Unseasoned Players Who Had No Medical Examination.

Despite the general improvement in the playing of intercollegiate football, the total deaths this year is fifteen, as against thirteen last year, fourteen in 1913, thirteen in 1912, and eleven in 1911. The figures show that the game is not one for immature players. Only three college men were fatally injured, and among these there was really only one seasoned player, Captain Scott of the Knox College team. The other two were practically beginners, and all the rest belonged to preparatory school or free lance eleven.

The average age of the victims is 17 1-5 years, the youngest being 11. Few had been examined for physical fitness. Scrimmages were the cause of the majority of fatalities. Tackling caused three deaths.

In an editorial note in yesterday's issue of the Gazette, the following item is worthy of more than passing notice:

The football season in the United States, which officially ended on Saturday, had a record of sixteen deaths in the ranks of the players. In addition, numerous footballers were more or less seriously injured. A few years ago the rules were altered with the view of reducing the number of casualties, but it would seem that the game is still played a little too strenuously by some of the youths.

CANADIANS AT HARVARD.

Thirty-seven Canucks Are Now Studying at Cambridge.

Harvard's cosmopolitan appeal is stronger this year than ever before, according to the official announcement of the number of foreign students who are enrolled at the university. There are 22 foreign countries represented this year, and the number of students hailing from them tops all previous records. Harvard also has students from three territorial dependencies of the United States—the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico.

The closing of some of the European universities and the curtailment of the teaching facilities in many more are given as possible reasons for Harvard's gain in the number of foreign students.

Canada leads the list of countries that send men to Harvard. There are 37 Canadians enrolled at Cambridge, the same number as last year. China is second on the list with 22 students, as against 15 a year ago. Japan is third with 10, as against nine in 1914. England has six men at Harvard, the same number as last year. Germany has only two representatives among the students at present, which represents a loss of one. Other foreign countries represented are Turkey with six, Greece with three, India with three, Denmark with two and South Africa with two.

ON DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Lieut. Victor E. Duclos, Wounded, Receives Appointment.

Lieut. Victor Eugene Duclos, Arts 15, who went across to France as a bomb officer in the 24th Battalion, and was recently wounded, has now been appointed to the Divisional Staff, where he is now acting as instructor in the lately established School of Bomb Throwing in France.

Penn. State.—The Honor System Board has laid down a decision to the effect that the honor system applies to work in the classroom only.

Printed for the publishers—The Students' Council of McGill University—by The Financial Times Press, 333-335 Craig Street, Montreal.

MR. WOODSWORTH TO SPEAK TO R.V.C.

Subject, "How to Improve Our City," Should be Very Interesting.

The last chance to hear Mr. Woodsworth will be given R. V. C. students to-day. The subject is: "How to improve our city," and will be a continuation of the social problems dealt with in former lectures. The Daily has already printed much about Mr. Woodsworth and his lectures, and to say anything more of this popular student speaker would be mere repetition. Though, perhaps, we may add how important it is that students in psychology, genetics and like subjects should especially attend these lectures.

FOOTBALL AT U. OF T.

The Varsity.—The University of Toronto Athletic Directorate decided there would be no intercollegiate football at Varsity this year. The result was there was no first team wearing the Blue and White this term, but after all is past and done the wonder grows at the number of undergraduates who have played on senior teams. There is no doubt that the University of Toronto would have been represented by a fourteen of no mean calibre had not unpreventable causes interfered with college football. The Argonauts, who wear the Double Blue, have been the most attractive field for U. of T. football recruits. No less than seven undergraduates have played with this team in the Interprovincial series this season. O'Connor of St. Michael's and O'Flaherty have been stone walls on the Argonaut backfield. Big Al Horne of Victoria has been the mainstay of the scrumgame, while Sheehy of Dents and Burns, a Med., have been regulars as outside wings. Sullivan, who is a U. C. freshman, has held a regular berth at inside wing. The T. R. and A. A. team have used Broderick of St. Michael's on their back division consistently throughout the season, while other Varsity men, including Brown, were carried with their spurs. Smithson, who is kicking the Capitals toward the intermediate Dominion championship, hails from the School of Science. The Caps also contain three other Varsity men on their line-up. When a sum-up is made of all these stars and a selection is made from the Mulock Cup experts it makes one wonder what chance Tigers would have stood for the Dominion honors this year had old Varsity decided to play football in war time.

GERMANS AND THE RED CROSS.

("Canada," London.)

"When we went into the trenches," said Private A. MacFarland, of No. 2 Field Ambulance of the 1st Canadian Division, who comes from Toronto, "we always took off our Red Cross badges, as they served for a mark for the German snipers. The badge was no protection, and when the Red Cross flag was flying they never paid any regard to it."

A maiden entered the "midnight" car, And firmly grasped a strap; And every time they hit a curve, She sat in a different lap.

The bill grew higher, the turns grew worse. At last she gasped with a smile, "Will someone kindly tell me, please, 'How many laps to a mile?'"

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LAW '17 TO SEND GIFTS TO SOLDIERS

Debaters to Meet Sci. '17 Next Monday Were Chosen at Meeting.

Law '17 held a short meeting yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock, with the President, F. W. Hackett in the chair. One of the purposes of the meeting was to determine on Christmas presents for the members of the class at the front. After different suggestions had been made it was finally decided to nominate a committee of two, whose duty it would be to look after the matter. The various members of the class each contributed 50 cents which money is to be used by the Committee in the manner in which they think best. Frank Common kindly offered to give any aid he could although he did not have time to assume a place on the Committee.

Next, the question of appointing debaters for the contest next Monday was raised, and it was finally decided to have F. W. Hackett and M. C. Lalonde strive for victory for Law '17.

Some students inquired the position of the class in regard to the fine imposed upon the freshman-sophomore year as a result of the Sports Day fracas. The opinion was that, as the Law students had, before Sports Day, signified their intention of keeping out of the scrap, they should not be made pay for damage which they had not caused; moreover, that although they were second year men yet they ranked as juniors. The matter is to be referred to the Students' Council.

"BUCK" LOW TRIMMED.

Score Was 250-208 — Game Played At Shamrock A.A.A.

"Buck" Low, the famous McGill pool shark, was defeated Monday night in an exhibition game of billiards at the Shamrock Club. Mr. J. Gough, the Irish champion and champion of the Shamrock Club, turned the trick to the tune of 250 to 208.

"Buck" had the lead throughout the game, until Gough took off a run of 54 and ran out. "Buck's" best effort was 52. A large crowd of enthusiasts witnessed the game, and it is very likely that a return contest will be staged. The judge of play was Dave Sutherland, and the marker J. A. Ives.

ARMY ELEVEN GIVEN WELCOME

All West Point Turns Out to Greet the Conquerors on Their Return.

The victorious Army eleven returned to West Point on Sunday from its triumph over the Navy, and was accorded a hearty welcome by the cadet corps. The stage which carried the men up the long hill was pulled by 600 cadets. The academy band headed the procession, and cheers and songs, with the cadets' now famous "Good-Night, Navy," song featuring, were given.

On the train coming from New York the team elected Cadet John J. McEwan, the big centre rush, as captain for next season. McEwan has played three years on the eleven. He is 22 years old, and six feet two inches in height. He was appointed to West Point from Minnesota, and will graduate with the class of 1917.

FOOTBALL PLAYER KILLED.

Fred. McGough, a member of the Dickinson College freshman football team, received injuries in the game with Williamsport High School, from which he died a few hours later. In attempting to make a tackle, McGough was blocked off by a Williamsport player and struck from behind by two of his own team. He fell on his head, sustaining injuries at the base of the brain.

MR. SHEAN TO READ PAPER AT RY. CLUB

Important Meeting To Be Held This Evening in Union.

There will be a meeting of the Railway Club in the music room of the Union this evening at 8.30. A very interesting paper has been prepared by Mr. Shean, entitled "Railway Jurisprudence." Mr. Shean, formerly on the legal staff of the C.N.R., has had wide experience in matters of railway law, and his talk promises to be one of special interest not only to the railway men, but to engineering students in general.

It is hoped that a good representation will present themselves to take part in the discussion.

WILL MEET TO-DAY.

La Societe Francaise to Gather in R. V. C.

The regular meeting of La Societe Francaise will be held this afternoon in the common room at 4.30 o'clock. It will take the form of a French reading contest. Each candidate will read one selection of her own choice, and another which she has not seen before. Mlle. Gretteau has donated a prize.

E. W. PILGRIM JOINS BATTERY

Alberta University Man Leaves For Kingston, Ont.

Edmonton sporting circles suffered a severe loss this week, when E. W. Pilgrim, who captained the senior Rugby team at the University of Alberta during the past season, left for Kingston, Ont., to join the field battery now being organized at Queen's University. Pilgrim intends to spend a short time at his home in Battleford before proceeding to Kingston.

E. W. Pilgrim is a graduate of Queen's University, where he was a member of the senior football team and an intercollegiate star for several years. He located in Edmonton for the study of law, and affiliated with the University of Alberta, making him eligible for Rugby. With the local Varsity he was a tower of strength on the football field, and Rugby fans who saw the students in action will not soon forget the deadly line-plunging of the husky Pilgrim. In spite of lack of training he was the bright particular star of the Varsity team this year, and critics picked him as the best individual player in the Alberta Union.

The good wishes of his many Edmonton friends accompany Pilgrim, and all hope that when the war is over he will return uninjured to this city.

GRAIN AND BUTTER IN LUXEMBURG.

Berlin, Germany.—According to the German press, diplomatic steps taken by the Luxembourg Government in Bucharest with regard to the delivery of Rumanian grain to the Grand Duchy have been successful. It has been arranged that the Prince Heinrich railway trucks carrying iron to Rumania shall serve for the transportation of grain on the return journey.

The Frankfurter Zeitung has also reported under the heading of "Fortunate Luxembourg," that a number of Luxembourg dairies have signed a contract in which they undertake to deliver the entire butter output to the Government at a price of 1.50 marks per pound until May, 1916. The latter will probably sell to consumers at cost price, so that in this way a rise in the price of butter will be avoided.

Harvard.—A group of students went before the Election Registrar to show why they should be allowed to vote in Cambridge.

LAVAL LOYAL TO CARTIER

No Harm Intended by Saturday's Demonstration.

STAINS NOW REMOVED

No Material Damage Was Done to Monument on Fletcher's Field.

While "The Burial of the Beret," a new ceremony evolved in the brain of a Laval student in law, and carried out in due form last Saturday night by more than three hundred students in the neighborhood of the Cartier Memorial monument on Fletcher's Field, such results as the staining of the pedestal and the breaking or disappearance of a few lights which had been placed for the protection of traffic on Park avenue, the students protested yesterday, through their vice-president, A. Clermont, and treasurer, J. E. Jeannotte, that the damage done, which was not serious, had not been intended as any slight upon the memory of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier. The whole student body, they declared, held Cartier in as great honor as any French-Canadian could.

How the excitement which led to the staining of the monument arose was explained. It was thought fitting by U. Paquin, a law student of Laval, that the approach of winter should be made the excuse of some harmless demonstration, and the impossibility of wearing the beret, or student's cap, during the winter gave the idea that the burial or incineration of one of these caps would be a good idea. The notion was endorsed by the students, and the demonstration organized by Jean Chauvin, another law student. Fletcher's Field was chosen as the place of incineration.

The students marched up Park avenue 300 strong, and amid some excitement, burned the cap, together with certain love-letters contributed to the pyre by those who had determined to shun the haunts of Amarielis during the winter season, ready, however, to return thither when spring should arrive again. To set the blaze, a couple of lamps were commandeered from the street, and the students say that others who had joined the crowd took more lamps, one of which was flung and broken against the monument, leaving the stains, but not by a student, however. The students congratulated themselves that the ceremony had been conducted with unusual decorum, fitting the solemnity of the occasion.

The stains have now been removed from the monument and no material damage has been done.

FORMER STUDENT DIED AT TORONTO

Funeral of John W. Irwin; Once a Popular Student in Architecture.

John W. Irwin, a former student in Architecture, died at Toronto a few days ago. His funeral took place from his mother's residence, 485 Victoria avenue, on Monday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, conducted the service. After the usual service of devotion, Dr. Johnston said that while it was not his custom on the occasion of a funeral to refer to those called away by death, he felt that it was appropriate that something should be said of one so highly esteemed by all who knew him as was Mr. Irwin. From a child he had been inclined toward the serious things of life, and the faith of his boyhood had deepened and ripened with passing years. Shut out by a deafness that came to him while still young, from many of the recreations familiar to lads of his age, he turned to reading and study, and it was with a particularly well-informed mind as well as with a courage that was the admiration of all that knew him, that he undertook a course of study at McGill. Here he made a record in his department that has seldom been equalled. The admiration and esteem of his fellow-students and professors he carried with him into the offices of Messrs. W. & E. F. Maxwell, so that of him, when leaving, the head of this firm could speak of both his professional and personal qualities in the highest terms. Three years ago there came to him the severe illness which resulted in the weakened condition of health from which he had suffered so much for years and which alone was the immediate cause of his death. In his home life Mr. Irwin was always all that a devoted son and brother could be. Artistic by nature, he was eminently pure and devoted to the highest ideals. He leaves to those who knew him memories that are precious.

A CHANCE FOR THE LAW.

Vance Thompson, in his new book, "Drink and Be Sober," makes a startling attack on cider.

"We drink wine to be gay," says Vance, "and beer to be emotionally loosened, but who drinks hard cider drinks it for the one compelling reason that he would be so very drunk. On that dirty little rustic brother of the 'mild drink' family the law should lay a heavy hand."

(Toronto "Globe.")

Here is one of Alberta's little pleasantries. Now that the people there have voted for a free Province they are beginning to sing:

"It's a long way to Ontario,
It's a long way to go.
It's a long, long way to Ontario,
Where the whisky whistles blow.
Good-bye, Tom and Jerry,
Farewell Gin and Rye.
It's a long way to Ontario,
Now Alberta's gone dry."

THE DECISION IN THE MOOT TRIAL

(Continued from page 1.)

The second is an agreement to be put into a contract at a future date, and when the condition is fulfilled, the agreement is changed into an actual completed sale.

In no sense under our law can it be called a sale, if no possession has been granted. At most, it is preliminary to the sale, and if a breach or rupture occurs, it will never result in a sale.

The third, which we have called "option," is neither the first nor the second; it is neither a sale nor is it an agreement of sale. The most the owner does is to agree with another person that he shall have the right to buy his property at a fixed price within a certain time. He does not, certainly, then sell his property; he does not agree to sell his property, but he does sell something, viz., the right or privilege to buy at the election or option of the other party.

As has been well said, the party receiving such an option does not then get land, nor an agreement that he shall have land, but he does get something of value, that is, the right to call for and receive land if he so elects within a certain time.

The owner parts for a specified and determined time his right to sell his land to the whole world except to the other party for a limited period. The other party receives from him the right to elect to buy; in other words, as was once said, and since oftentimes approved in such contracts, two elements exist—first, the offer to sell, which does not become a contract until accepted; secondly, the completed contract, actually the completed sale, which is left open for a specified time. If this be the correct view of what that document under consideration really means, then I should say that A contracted with B, not to sell his property to any person except B for a time certain and fixed.

If that contract possesses all the elements of a valid contract, then it must stand; if it does not, it is like other contracts, void and voidable. Now, there is one thing certain. A received no consideration whatever; he contracted to remove his property from the market for a specified time; he sold and divested himself of his right to deal with his own property during a certain period of time, and that without consideration.

I take the following to be a fair and correct statement of the law, whether it be the English, French or Canadian law:

As in the case of other contracts, there must be a consideration for the option agreement, unless the document or instrument under seal is in a jurisdiction which renders a consideration unnecessary. An offer to sell land though accompanied with an agreement to leave it open for a specified time for acceptance, if such agreement is not supported by valuable consideration, is not a contract at all. It is a mere offer to sell, which may be withdrawn at any time before it is accepted, even though the time allowed for acceptance has not expired; but, of course, it is changed into a binding contract of sale if accepted, according to its terms, during the time specified and before it has been withdrawn.

Under our law, I cannot believe it could be successfully contended that a document, such as the one under consideration, even with registration, would confer on the holder any real right in or about the property against which it was registered, and to which in its terms it refers. The most it could create would be a personal right, and that personal right could not be preserved or conserved by registration.

The effect of registration in this province, with all its complications, is not as a general rule to create rights or obligations where none existed between parties; registration may preserve them; registration may give priority to one right over another, but, speaking generally, registration does not create or add to real or personal rights.

Now, if the document in question conveyed or created any real rights, then its effect would be to lessen the proprietor's ownership in his property, neither of which, I should say, it can be contended successfully under our law, takes place.

Much and insistent reference has been made to the jurisprudence in France largely based on the enactments of the great Code Napoleon; as also to the comments made by learned writers upon that jurisprudence and upon that Code enactment.

I freely concede that in what is called by our jurists, "Civil Law," as distinguished from other branches of the law, and I am not responsible for the distinction or for the name, much consideration should be given and profound respect accorded to French jurisprudence and to the words of learned French commentators.

When our Code enactments are similar to the French Code, and their interpretation open to question, much assistance can be obtained from the utterance of these learned men. But where a difference exists between our law and that of the French Code, and the words of our Code are clear, little assistance can be had from comments on the French Code, and no comments are in reality necessary.

When our codifiers were dealing with Art. 1476 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which reads: "A simple promise of sale is not equivalent to a sale, but the creditor may demand that the debtor shall execute a deed of sale in his favor according to the terms of the promise of sale," the codifiers knew what was contained in Art. 1589 of the Code Napoleon. The only comment of the codifiers is as follows: "The article" (i.e., 1476), says the codifiers, "exposes the rule of our law with respect to the promise of sale. Art. 1589, C. N., changes that rule by declaring the promise to be equivalent to a sale; but there seems to be no sound reason for recommending a departure from our article as submitted."

Art. 1589 of the Code Napoleon reads as follows (translation): "A promise of sale is equivalent to a sale when both parties have agreed upon the thing and the price."

All that means, then, is, that if the parties have agreed upon the thing forming the subject matter of the promise, and if they have agreed upon the price of sale, then there is a sale. And all the French writers were face to face with this provision in making their comments. They were dealing with a code which recognizes what is called a unilateral contract.

With profound respect, I think it is a misnomer.

Our Code nowhere uses the expression "unilateral contract." Do not mistake my meaning. There may be a unilateral debt, and I use the word "debt" in its general and largest sense; there may be a unilateral obligation. I may be bound towards another to construct a fence, and that debt may be collected; that obligation may in law be enforced. I may be compelled to build that fence, but to call that a "unilateral contract" is a misnomer. I may offer to do something, and if that offer is timely accepted, it becomes, what the French code calls a "bilateral contract."

But if I simply make an offer to do something and receive no consideration for making that offer, there is no contract, and to call it by that name is a misnomer. A contract of sale must result in our laws from a meeting of minds; until they do meet, there is no contract.

Now, what I have referred to as "an option" is with us of comparative recent growth; it certainly did not come from France. Formerly, and until recent years, it found its application rather to the sale of moveables, and those of a limited kind or description.

I will venture to say, for instance, that Mr. Pothier or Mr. Larombiere never bought an "option" on the Chicago wheat market, or on the London Stock Exchange.

In this city, within the last few years, "options" on real estate were daily, if not hourly, bought and sold, and there was a real and binding contract made every time one was bought or sold, and that contract has a valid consideration, and there was a proper legal subject matter of contract, and, as I have already said, the subject matter of that contract was the proprietor's agreement, that he would withdraw his property from sale to the whole world for a definite period, except to the very person who bought and paid for the right to buy his property at a fixed price within that given time.

I, therefore, hold that the instrument invoked by the plaintiff is not a contract enforceable before acceptance; without acceptance there is no contract. It is a mere offer to do something without consideration, and I hold, without hesitation, that it is revocable at the will of the giver at any time before acceptance, subject, however, to any rights the receiver of the offer may have under another provision of our law, but not under the provisions of our law referring to sale.

And this brings me to the final and further consideration of the latter part of Art. 1476. It says, after reciting, "that the creditor may demand his deed" (of course his demand is an acceptance) "and in default of the judgment of the court will be a good and valid deed," or, adds the article, "he may recover damages according to the rules contained in the title of 'Obligations.'"

Now, this article as a whole makes no further provision than is to be found in one form or another in most scientific systems of law. It is found in English law under the name of "Specific Performance." It is found in the French law almost in similar terms; but it presupposes and assumes the existence of a contract, the specified performance of which can be enforced.

If a creditor under a contract wishes the contract enforced specifically performed, he may demand it; if capable of specific performance; if not, or if prefers his other relief or remedy, he may take an action in damages. His claim for damages is founded on the well-known principle of law of "Obligations," that, in general terms, he, who is under contractual obligation to do, or not to do, and violates his obligation, and that violation is the direct cause of damages, the damages may be recovered.

But that article, in my opinion, is entirely without application to the present case. There was no contract to be specifically performed between A and B up to the time of the revocation of the instrument; therefore, there was no damage resulting from a breach of contract.

On what principle, then, could B recover damages from A, if any, indeed, are in law recoverable?

I take it to be this:

If I offer or promise to sell my property to another for a fixed price within a limited time, and that time is fixed and certain, that other person is entitled by law to assume that I will implement my offer, or stand by my promise, and if that other, relying upon good faith, makes poset or demarches—i.e., put to reasonable expense directly resulting from that belief, and I—to use an expression which is certainly not judicial—go back on my promise or offer, a strong case may exist for the recovery of these expenses, but not on the principle that the contract had been violated.

But this opinion is not necessary for the decision of this case.

Upon the whole, I conclude and determine, that the revocation by A was complete and effective; that he was well within his rights in so doing; that when B purported to accept the option or offer, it was non-existing, and no resulting took place between the parties; that on the day of the institution of his action there was no contract, the specific performance of which could be demanded.

I, therefore, hold that the defendant's plea to the action and demand of the plaintiff is well founded. I maintain his plea, and I dismiss the plaintiff's action with costs.

If you are curious to see an interesting case, which is not entirely on all fours with the present case, but has a certain resemblance, you will find it reported in the 51st Vol. of the Canada Supreme Court Reports, at p. 603.

"MONTY" VISITS "BUSTER" REID

Former McGill Football Stars Meet in France.

NEWS OF MCGILL MEN

Lieut. Duclos Wounded While Showing Men How to Fire Off Catapult.

Lorne C. (Monty) Montgomery, who went to the front with McGill (No. 3) General Hospital, sends a letter telling of his meeting a number of McGill men. "Monty," who was one of the stars of McGill's football teams in 1912, 1913 and 1914, relates of his meeting some of his team mates, among them being "Buster" Reid. He also mentions Grey Masson, Pringle Seath and Duclos in his letter. His letter, which is very interesting, follows:

"Only last week some of us were down at the St. John's Ambulance Hospital, near here, seeing 'Old Bus' (G. E. Reid). He got pieces from a rifle grenade in his left hand and thigh. The hand wound is pretty severe, and he will probably get to Canada on it. If he does, he will give you all the news. It was certainly great to see him again, and we talked about old times for a whole afternoon.

"Bus had seen Grey Masson just before he left, and said he was looking fine. I have heard from my brother, and he tells me that Ernie Jordan and Pringle Seath are with his crowd and are having the time of their lives. Pringle's chief delight is in seeing how long he can go without washing. "You heard about 'Duc' (V. E. Duclos) getting his face in the way of some shrapnel. He was showing his party how to fire off a catapult, and the thing went off too soon, or at least something went wrong.

"Eric Reddy had rather a narrow escape at Otter Pool when the Zeppelins dropped some bombs, killing some of his party. I guess Eric didn't know where he was for about a week.

"Concerning yours truly, I have been qualifying for a position with Maderic Martin when the war is over. I am out on general duties, and most of the week have been making cinder paths around the wards. The rain of the past few days nearly swamped us, and everything was floating around in a sea of mud. It's a bit frisky sleeping under canvas these nights. All the fellows are doubling up and using body heat as well as artificial. This morning there was a white frost all over the place, and the water taps were frozen hard."

VARSITY II. WON FROM McMASTER

Played Well Together And Scored a Two Goal Victory in Soccer.

Varsity II, which consists mainly of what was Varsity I last year, defeated McMaster in the senior soccer series. The final score was 2 to 0, Swan scoring early in the game and Sanderson tallying later with a lucky dribble. Gilley, Roos, Swan, McEwen, Sanderson and Robb all played on the victorious blue and white first last year. Robb put his knee out after playing a stellar game and was replaced by Taylor.

McMaster defeated City Teachers earlier in the season.

Varsity II and City Teachers met in the near future, and if Varsity win again they will be champions.

McMaster—Field, Hisey, Smith, Hall, Robb, Long, Campbell, Ashmore, McIntyre, Montgomery and Eberle.

Varsity II—Gilley, Harper, Roos, Galloway, Swan, McEwen, Affleck, Taylor, Doherty, Sanderson and Lipport.

Referee, Armstrong. Spare, Robb.

YALE HOCKEY SCHEDULE

Complete Schedule of the Yale Hockey Team Has Been Announced.

The schedule of the Yale hockey team follows: Jan. 12, Massachusetts Agricultural College at New Haven; Jan. 19, Princeton at New York; Jan. 22, Dartmouth at Boston; Jan. 26, Cornell at New Haven; Feb. 7, Dartmouth at New Haven; Feb. 12, Harvard at Boston; Feb. 16, Princeton at New Haven; Feb. 19, Williams at New Haven; Feb. 26, Harvard at New Haven.

1917 ANNUAL

The Editorial Board of the Annual meets this evening at 7.45 in the R. V. C. All members of the Board please be present.

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